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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/072,343

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EXAMINER

NGUYEN, HANH N

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2668

DATE MAILED: 12/06/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action SummaryApplication No. **10/072,343**Applicant(s)
SUDER ET AL.Examiner
Hanh NguyenArt Unit
2668

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 February 2002.
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-46 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-46 is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

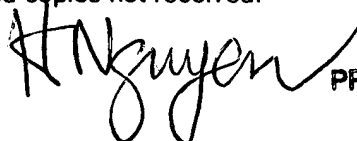
Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.


HANH NGUYEN
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

Claim 30 is objected to because of the following informalities: it is suggested that “withing the jitter buffer” line 8 of claim 30 be corrected as “within the jitter buffer”.
Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 8-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 8-13 are objected because according to claim 8, it is not clear for the throttling circuitry in the telephone to reduce a future amount of data from being transferred from the first network device while the amount of data addressed to and received by the first telephony device falls below a predetermined threshold. Examiner will examines claims 8-13 in the next office action with applicant ‘s explanation.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the “right to exclude” granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29

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USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); In re Longi, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); In re Van Ornum, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); In re Vogel, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and In re Thorington, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1, 16 and 30 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 8, 38 and 57 of copending Application No. 09/775,018. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because:

claim 1 of the application merely broadens the scope of claim 8 of the copending application by eliminating a telephony device including circuitry for monitoring an amount of data addressed to and received by the telephone device. It is well-known in the art that throttling data sent from the work station to the telephony device comprises monitoring data addressed to and received by the telephone device. Therefore, it would have been obvious to monitor data addressed to and received by the telephone device in order to throttle data sent from the workstation to the telephone device.

claim 16 of the application merely uses different claimed terminology “data sent from the workstation is addressed for transmission to a network via the the modem “ as compared with “data sent from the workstation is addressed for transmission to the data server” of claim 38 of the copending application. It is a well-known skill in the art to use modem or server in claim 16 of the application in order to transmit data to the IP network.

claim 30 of the application merely fails to include an IP telephone comprising a microphone and a speaker as compared with claim 57 of the copending application. It is a well-known skill in the art for an IP telephone to comprises a microphone and a speaker. Therefore, it would have been obvious for the claimed IP telephone of claim 30 in the application to have a microphone and a speaker.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-46 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schuster et al. (US Pat. 6,650,619 B1) in view of O'Mahony (US Pat. 5,878,120).

In claims 1, Schuster et al. discloses an information handling system (an Internet telephone system in fig.1) comprising: a first network device (multimedia PC 24 transmitting media streams) coupled to a first telephony device (coupled with telephone 26, fig.1, see col.5, lines 30-43), wherein the first telephony device includes first circuitry for throttling data sent from the first network device (reducing or stopping transmitting signaling requests in response to a congestion state is detected by a device in the internet telephone system; wherein the

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reduction may take at any location in the system, see col. 13, lines 25-45 & col.14, lines 40-50). Schuster et al. does not disclose a first network device coupled to a modem through the first telephone device. O'Mahony discloses a modem DCE (see fig.1A-1D and fig.4) supporting simultaneous voice and data transmission. According to fig.4, non-voice (data) transmission is suspended (step 418) in order for the voice transmission to be carried out (step 420). See col.9, lines 10-20. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art to apply the teaching of O'Mahony into Schuster in order to couple the PC 24 to a modem via telephone 26 and throttle the data transmission sent from the multimedia PC 24 when a congestion is detected. The motivation is to enhance the voice transmission from the telephone.

In claim 35, as disclosed in the rejection of claim 1, Schuster et al. further discloses a wide area network (IP network 22, fig.1); increase a bandwidth in a connection coupling the first IP telephone the first modem (reducing the signaling request frees up resources to serve a higher rate of call request, see col.13, lines 42-47).

In claims 16 and 22, as disclosed by the rejections of claims 1 and 35, the limitations of claims 16 and 22 have been addressed in claims 1 and 35.

In claim 30, Schuster et al. discloses a telephony device (IP telephone 24) comprising: an input data port for receiving data (microphone), wherein the data is addressed for transmission to a location (gateway 12, gatekeeper 54) other than the telephony device through an output port on the telephony device (PC 24), see col.5, lines 25-40; circuitry (microphone and speakerphone) for communicating information to and from the telephony device; a jitter buffer (the buffer is inherent comprised in the PC 24 such as a memory); and a circuitry for sufficiently throttling the data in response to a predetermined level being exceeded within the

jitter buffer so that the communication of the information can be performed in real-time (a threshold level of call requests at gateway /IP telephone is exceeded, see col.13, lines 15-20).

In claims 31 and 34, Schuster discloses a threshold level in the signaling system used to detect congestion; but does not disclose the jitter buffer temporarily stores the information. O'Mahony discloses in fig.9, a modem comprising buffer 920 and 922 storing voice and data (see col.14, lines 30-40). Therefore, it would have been obvious to store information in the buffer of telephone device of Schuster.

In claims 20 and 21, Schuster et al. discloses monitoring audio information being received by the telephone, wherein the monitoring step monitors a predetermined level within a jitter buffer (a management system 90 located at any location in a gateway, router, gatekeeper or any suitable device in the Internet system. The management 90 monitors media streams including audio transmitted from a work station and generates a control signal in response to a congestion detected , see col.17, lines 15-30).

In claims 26 and 32, Schuster et al. discloses IP telephone with level 2 switching circuitry (Internet PC comprises a processor programmed to switch to an emergency mode in which the Internet PC stops transmits signaling requests to server, see col.14, lines 40-47.

In claims 4, 5, 6, 17, 18, 33 and 36, Schuster et al. discloses the network is a TCP/IP network (IP network 22, fig.1), the first telephone using IP protocol (see col.5, lines 30-45 and col.6, lines 45-50).

In claims 2, 29, 38, as disclosed in the rejection of claim 1 which includes a modem disclosed by O'Mahony, Shuster et al. discloses a router (router 64, fig.1) coupled the first telephone device (telephone 26); a second network device (PC 30, fig.1) coupled to the router (

router 64, fig.1) through a second telephone (telephone 28, fig.1). Therefore, it would have been obvious to couple the router between the telephone device and the modem in the Shuster et al.

In claims 3, 15, 42, as disclosed in the rejection of claims 1 and 2, Shuster et al. discloses the router(router 64, fig.1), the first telephone device (telephone 26) are coupled to each other via a network (IP network 22, fig.1). By combining with the modem of O' Mahony, it would have been obvious to couple the modem with the telephone and the router via the IP network 22 of Schuster.

In claims 7, 19, 23 and 24, as disclosed in the rejection of claim 1, Schuster et al. further discloses the throttling step reduces a future amount of data (reducing call requests) from being transferred from the network device to the telephony device if an amount of data being transferred from the network device exceeds a predetermined threshold (in response to a potential congestion such as a threshold level of call requests is detected, see col.13, lines 10-20).

In claim 14, the limitation of this claim has been addressed in claim 1.

In claims 25 and 27, Schuster discloses, in fig.1, the network device is a work station (multimedia PC 24) and the telephone device (telephone 26) is a digital telephone (see col. 5, lines 33-40).

In claim 28, as disclosed in the rejection of claim 1, Schuster et al. further discloses in fig.1, a Multimedia PC transmitting media streams such as voice, video, data, audio and data to wide area network (IP network 22). Therefore, it would have been obvious to transmit multimedia data in the system of Schuster from PC 24 via modem to the IP network 22.

In claim 43, as disclosed in the rejection of claim 1, Schuster et al. further discloses a data server (gate keeper 54) coupled to the hub (router 64). See fig.1.

In claim 44, as disclosed in the rejection of claim 1, Schuster et al. further discloses data (video/ data) is communicated between the first network device(multi media PC 24, fig.1) and the data server (gatekeeper 54) over the WAN (IP network 22). See col.15, lines 62-67.

In claims 45 and 46, as disclosed in the rejection of claim 1, Schuster et al. further discloses a multimedia server (gatekeeper 54) for communicating multimedia information (media streams) between the second IP telephone (PC 30) and PSTN (PSTN 46) over WAN (IP network 22). See fig.1.

In claim 39, as disclosed in the rejection of claim 1, Schuster et al. further discloses a third IP telephone (multi-media PC 32) coupled to the router (router 64). See fig.1.

In claim 37, as disclosed in the rejection of claim 1, Schuster et al. further discloses the multimedia information and the data occupy the same bandwidth between the first IP telephone and the first modem (The internet system discloses workload of signaling system being congested; therefore, media streams comprises data, voice, audio and video is transmitted from Internet phone 24 to the system occupy the same bandwidth, see col.13, lines 5-10).

In claim 40, Schuster et al. discloses the multimedia information (video, voice, data, audio) is communicated over the WAN (IP network 22) between the first and the second IP telephones (PC 24 and PC 30). See fig.1.

In claim 41, the limitations of this claim have been addressed in claims 1 and 35.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Smith et al. (US Pat. 6934258 B1) discloses QOS based transitioning between alternate transport paths.

Havens (US Pat. 6947385 B2) discloses Changing QOS for voip calls.

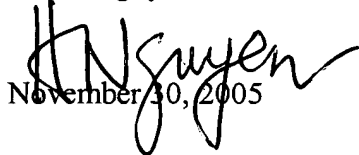
Chen et al. (US Pat. 5751791) discloses Network based multimedia messaging method and system.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hanh Nguyen whose telephone number is 571 272 3092. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 8:30 to 4:30. The examiner can also be reached on alternate

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chieh Fan, can be reached on 571 272 3042. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Hanh Nguyen


November 10, 2005

HANH NGUYEN
PRIMARY EXAMINER